

HEAVY DOWN IN WASHINGTON

PLAYS WORK ON SOME PLANS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Count of History. With its Statues From St. Louis, to Be Ready in Time—Unsettled Indians Appear—Roosevelt in Person to Receive the Cowboys.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Washington today experienced the severest snow storm of the winter, to the consternation of the Weather Bureau, which had been hopeful for good weather for the rest of inauguration week, and the disgust and discouragement of the inaugural committee.

The Weather Bureau is making no prediction for Saturday. Four years ago its chief issued a special weather bulletin on the night of March 3 in which he said that he stated his reputation that Washington would have the most perfect day in the history of Presidential inaugurations. The Weather Bureau chief's reputation was knocked higher than Gildersoy's kite, for a fierce, cold downpour of rain continued throughout the day.

The snow began to come down along about the time most of Washington awoke, and its descent was so steady that the street car lines had difficulty in operating. There was no cessation of the storm until this afternoon.

While the storm was at its height, work was suspended on many stands along the line of the parade. But the big force who are turning into a hovey of beauty that stretch of Pennsylvania avenue from the Treasury Department to the White House building kept right at work. They have barely time enough to get everything in shape for the most attractive feature of the inaugural ceremonies, and they worked like leavers putting up plaster statues of heroic size, twining garlands of laurel around lampposts, and hammering away at mysterious-looking framework.

This scene is to be called the Court of History. Fronting its south centre is the President's stand. A comparatively tiny projecting space in the very centre of this stand will be occupied by the President during the grand review.

On each side of this, along the curb, heroic statues of American pioneers are being put in place. These come from the St. Louis fair. A band of Sioux Indians in war paint, blankets and feathers has come to town to participate in the inaugural parade, to the indignation of the Indian Bureau, which fears it won't do anything to help the red men because they are here without permission. Indian Commissioner Leupp said to-day that the official Indian contingent in the parade would consist of only six chiefs, each representing a prominent tribe. These chiefs are old Geronimo, Quantah Parker of the Comanches, American Horse of the Brule Sioux, Little Plume of the Blackfeet, Buckskin Charlie of the Utes and Hollow Horn of the Rosebud Sioux.

The coming of the uninvited band of Sioux called forth some sharp comment from the Indian Commissioners. "This is not a Wild West show," said Mr. Leupp. "I shall give no more consideration to this band of Sioux and I would to any other inauguration visitors. They came unasked and have no right to expect places in the parade merely because they are Indians. Were I to grant the request of this band, I would naturally be forced to act in the same manner toward every Indian wishing to participate in the ceremonies. Over-shadowing everything else, both in number and in brilliancy of costume."

Capt. Seth Bullock, old friend and frontier companion of Theodore Roosevelt, arranged with the President to-day for a special review and handshake for the contingent of real cow punchers who will take part in the inaugural parade under Capt. Bullock's leadership. The special review and handshake will occur immediately after the grand review. Capt. Seth and his cowboys will drop out of line when they have passed the reviewing stand and will ride into the White House grounds. The reception will be held under the portico of the mansion. Each of the cow punchers will be presented by Capt. Seth and will shake hands without dismounting.

In their conference to-day, which is said to have taken place over the telephone, Capt. Seth told the President that all the Wild West contingent wanted to "grip" with Mr. Roosevelt, and also wanted to have him see their horses.

There will be some interesting reunions on the White House porch when the cow punchers are received in going over the list of Capt. Seth's company the President recognized several names and narrated certain incidents in his ranching days that these names recalled. One of the cow punchers, whose name the President and Capt. Seth refuse to divulge, believes that a little while ago he had with Mr. Roosevelt away out West twenty years ago had a marked influence upon the President's career.

This affair was in the "gun play" line and if the aforesaid cowboy, now a middle-aged person, of calm and judicial demeanor, had hit the human mark at which he aimed, Theodore Roosevelt might never have been President of the United States. Therefore, the cow puncher whose name is withheld believes the nation owes him something, and he is anxious to express his great personal expense to receive the thanks of the President and incidentally to bury the hatchet and explain that he could have plugged young Roosevelt full of holes on that interesting occasion back in the '80s but didn't like to do it for various and sundry reasons which to this time have not been transmitted to the White House.

It may not be regarded as politically significant that the Hon. Jim Dabman of Kentucky, Neb., will be Capt. Bullock's first lieutenant in the rope throwing delegation from the Far West. Those who have followed the career of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan do not need to be told that Mr. Dabman is Mr. Bryan's personal political manager.

Knowing something of Mr. Dabman's closeness to Mr. Bryan, the President learned with surprise and pleasure to-day that Mr. Dabman would ride in the inaugural parade in order to express his high personal admiration of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Dabman was a cow puncher in the good old days when shooting up the town and some of the unappreciative citizens was fashionable.

There is another member of Capt. Bullock's contingent whom the President is anxious to meet. He was a Missourian, and carried his democracy with him out to the Black Hills districts. There he counted off Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. a couple of years ago, and they hunted together and became good friends. This intimate association with a member of the Roosevelt family caused the former Missourian to temporarily abandon his partisan leanings. On the last election day he went to his voting precinct, but found that the ballot form which was given him did not contain the name of Theodore Roosevelt, or the Roosevelt electors, so the Missourian wrote "Roosevelt" on the sheet and put it in the ball box.

BAKER BEATS SALARY BILL.

Brooklyn's No-Pass Congressional Bills Plan to Benefit Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—An effort to increase the salary of the President, so as to benefit Mr. Roosevelt, was rendered futile by an objection from Mr. Baker (Dem., N. Y.) in the House to-day.

Mr. Maynard proposed the following amendment to the General Deficiency bill, which was under consideration: "That on and after March 4, 1903, the salary of the President of the United States shall be \$75,000 per annum and the salary of the Vice-President of the United States shall be \$15,000, and that the President of the United States shall, after his retirement from office, receive an annual salary of \$25,000 per annum for the remainder of his life; and that any former President of the United States living at the time of the passage of this act shall also receive a salary of \$25,000 per annum during the remainder of his life."

Mr. Baker made the point of order that that is new legislation and therefore not in place on the Appropriation bill.

The Chairman (Mr. Mann, Rep., Ill.)—The Chair sustains the point of order.

Asked the reason for his objection, Mr. Baker said: "The President of the United States is getting an ample salary. I do not believe that you can place any limit upon what is to be given the President if he is to be encouraged to go into the business of competing with the crowned heads of Europe. The royal family of England costs some eight or ten millions of dollars. Of course, if it is desired the President of the United States shall carry things on, as has been said on this floor, on a regal scale, \$75,000 is nothing. Why stop at \$75,000? You cannot carry on a regal establishment for \$100,000. I said on this floor then, and I repeat it now, that I thought this was a democracy. I thought this was a republic. I thought then, and I think to-day, that the word 'regal' has no application to a republic."

2,000 GOING TO MARCH 4 PARADE.

Squadron A and Rough Riders to Be President's Personal Escort.

New York will have a large representation in the inauguration day parade. With the Rough Riders Squadron A will divide the honor of acting as escort to the President in the parade and other delegations will number 2,000 men.

Squadron A will assemble at its armory, Madison avenue and Ninety-fourth street, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, and headed by its mounted band, will march to the Pennsylvania station at Twenty-third street. The members of the squadron had expected that they would act alone as the personal escort of the President, but a letter was received yesterday from Mr. Roosevelt stating that it had been decided to allow the Rough Riders to form part.

The Republican county committee will send a delegation 1,000 strong. They will take with them a huge banner of blue silk with the coat of arms of the city embroidered upon it in gold thread. In the parade the delegation will be headed by the Republican district leaders.

The representatives of the county committee will wear frock coats, silk hats and white gloves. Three special trains will carry the delegates. The trains will leave Jersey City tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. In the parade the thousand will be in three divisions, headed by William H. Ten Eyck, Moses J. McKee and Jacob A. Newstead.

The Rough Riders will number 250 members, headed by Louis Stern. The members will leave on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad at noon to-morrow, and will make their headquarters at the Hotel Gordon. The club will give a reception to Gov. Higgins at the hotel to-morrow evening.

Several of the district Republican organizations of the city will send delegations, and it is understood that arrangements have been made to compete with them so that they may make up one of the divisions of the parade.

JERSEY TROOPS WILL PARADE.

Fuss Over Attending Inauguration Patched Up Through Public Pressure.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Gov. Stokes signed to-day the amended bill passed by the Legislature yesterday appropriating \$15,000 for New Jersey's participation in the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The bill provides for a provisional regiment of infantry, a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery and the signal and telegraph corps to take part in the inaugural parade.

In signing the bill the Governor said that the military authorities would comply with the wishes of the Legislature as far as practicable, but could not send a provisional regiment on such short notice. The other troops specified in the bill will represent the State, but the Governor himself will not take part in the parade.

The signing of the bill followed a general outbreak of public sentiment against permitting the State to go unrepresented at the inauguration. This was followed by a reconsideration of the determination of the State Military Board that it would be impossible to comply with the wishes of the Legislature.

WOMAN'S PLEA TO ROBBERS.

Asked Chicago Hold-up Men Not to Kill Clerk of Store They Were Robbing.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Two masked men who robbed the drug store of Andrew Scherer last night were interrupted in their attempt to break the safe by the bravery of a young woman who entered the store. She pleaded with the robbers not to kill one of the clerks who had been threatened with death unless he opened the strong box. The young woman, whose name is not known, passed the drug store and saw the clerk, George Cohen, backed up to a wall with a revolver held against his head. Entering, she induced the bandits to give up their attempt at further robbery and go. The bandits got \$75 from the cash register and a watch from another clerk.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—These army orders have been issued: Frederick W. Philister, Artillery Corps, detailed as member examining board at Fort Hays, Kas., since Capt. James M. Williams, Jr., Artillery Corps, killed.

Capt. William P. Cragg, from San Francisco, Cal., to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Pierre P. Stevens, from the Philippines division, to the Philippines Islands.

Contract Surgeon Francis McCullum, detailed as member examining board at Fort Hays, Kas., vice Contract Surgeon Walter H. Lowe, relieved.

MAIL TUBES WIN IN SENATE.

POSTAL BILL NOW CARRIES AN \$800,000 ALLOWANCE.

Foraker's Insistence Wins the Day—Good Progress Made With Big Appropriation Bills—Butler Stirs Up Trouble by Referring to Our Soldiers as Hirelings.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill allowing for pneumatic mail tube service caused a lively debate in the Senate to-day. Mr. Foraker's insistence led to a reinsertion of the amendment by the Senate after it had been beaten in Committee of the Whole. Agreements were reached on several of the big appropriation bills.

The Philippine Tariff bill was first up, the Post Office Appropriation bill being laid aside temporarily. Mr. Hansbrough made an effort to amend the bill by revoking the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury providing for a rebate of duty on wheat used in manufacturing flour for export. Mr. Lodge protested and the amendment was defeated. Mr. Hansbrough tried to get a roll call, but failed. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Clay opposed the committee amendment to the Postal bill, authorizing pneumatic tube service contracts aggregating \$1,500,000. The Department has been allowed \$500,000 heretofore, he said, and had not used it at all. "We are paying for carrying mails and for car service nearly a third of this entire appropriation," said Mr. Clay. "There is a deficiency in the postal service, and if we increase the pneumatic tube service a proper proportion will be a deficiency in the postal revenues of \$20,000,000. The total deficiencies of the government, he predicted, would reach \$30,000,000. If this item were passed, Congress would be asked next year for \$1,000,000."

A vote was then ordered on the amendment increasing the appropriation to \$800,000 and authorizing extensions of the service to \$1,500,000. The amendment was rejected, 30 to 31.

Mr. Foraker gave notice that he would vote to reinsert the amendment when the bill reached the Senate (it being then in committee of the whole). The rest of the amendment was withdrawn.

On a point of order by Mr. Doliver the committee amendment fixing the fourth class one pound mail matter rate at one cent for each two ounces was rejected. Mr. Gorman moved to strike out the provision appropriating \$172,000 for underground electric mail service in Chicago and authorizing a four year contract for that service at the annual figure named. The appropriation was cut to \$150,000.

Mr. Foraker made his motion to reinsert the pneumatic tube amendment when the bill reached the Senate, and it was agreed to in part as follows:

For transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices, \$800,000, and the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to provide for the extension of the service under the act of April 21, 1902.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was then passed.

The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying \$138,000,000, was passed in five minutes, and after having disposed within two hours of bills carrying \$240,000,000, the Senate then took up the River and Harbor bill. The bill was passed at 3:15 P. M. and then the Senate went into executive session.

The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was agreed to after the open session was resumed and the conference report on the Military Academy bill was submitted by Mr. Warren. Mr. Bailey observed sarcastically that the two houses had evidently "matched their courtesy" in the bill, the Senate accepting the House provision placing Gen. Osterhaus on the retired list and the House accepting the Senate amendment placing Gen. Joseph R. Hawley on the retired list of the army.

Mr. Bailey asserted that if this thing went on every old and poor man who has served his country in any capacity will be retired on a pension.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Bailey described private soldiers as "hirelings" and when Mr. Warren criticized the remark, Mr. Bailey angrily repeated it and said he had no patience with discipline which prevented brothers in the army from eating at the same table because one was a private and the other an officer.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was taken up when the Senate reconvened at 8 o'clock, and two hours were consumed in reading it. The bill as passed by the House carries \$51,222,680 and the Senate committee recommends \$2,814,470, making \$54,037,150. Last year's bill carried \$57,744,231.

An amendment offered by Mr. Gilchrist, allowing United States Judges any reasonable and actual expenses while holding court outside of their districts, was laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate at 10:35 adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative George W. Croft of South Carolina. A brief eulogy of Mr. Croft was delivered by Senator Lattimer.

HAY REASSURES HAYTI.

Has Written Senior Leger That We Don't Want the Black Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—With a view to allaying the apprehensions of the Haytian Government that it is the intention of the United States Government to annex Santo Domingo or Hayti, Secretary Hay has written to Senior Leger, the Haytian Minister here, assuring him that the United States Government has no designs upon the Haytian Government and that the United States would not take Hayti as a gift. The correspondence was made public by the State Department to-day. It came as the result of a conversation between Senior Leger and Secretary Hay some time ago. Secretary Hay's letter is as follows:

In answer to your inquiry made this morning, I give the pleasure to assure you that the Government of the United States of America has no intention of annexing either Hayti or Santo Domingo, and no desire of acquiring possession of either of them, either by force or by negotiation, and that even if the citizens of either of these republics should solicit incorporation into the American Union, there would be no inclination on the part of the national Government, nor in the sphere of public opinion, to agree to any such proposal. Our interests are in harmony with our sentiments in wishing you only continued peace, prosperity and independence."

In his reply to this letter Minister Leger thanks Secretary Hay for his assurance and good wishes. The same apprehension is shared by South American diplomats, who fear that the Dominican policy of the Government is likely to be extended to other governments of the Western Hemisphere which are deeply in debt to foreign creditors.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The cruiser Prairie has arrived at Alexandria, the cruiser Brooklyn at New Orleans, the hospital ship Solace at San Francisco, and the cruiser Hartford at Norfolk. The destroyer Whipple has sailed from Key West for Pensacola.

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